



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HOLLAND.—A decree of the minister of the interior, dated September 21, based on the royal edict of September 12, forbids the importation of rags, worn garments, and soiled linen from Bombay, Calcutta, Cape Town, and Port Elizabeth. Travelers' baggage falls under this prohibition so far as it relates to unwashed body and bed linen.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary condition of Berlin.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 10, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following health statistics as published in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger of this date:

The sanitary condition of Berlin was somewhat less favorable during the week ended September 28, than in the foregoing week. The mortality was also higher, being 16.4 per 1,000. More than half of the large German cities, as well as Copenhagen and Stockholm, had a higher rate of mortality than Berlin. Of the 601 deaths registered during the week, 200 were children in their first year. The increase in the number of deaths by 42 as compared with the previous week was due, for the most part, to the more frequent deaths among sucklings. Among persons of more advanced age, no important difference in the rate of mortality was to be noted. Acute diseases of the intestines still continue to claim the greatest number of victims (80). They were, however, less frequent than during the foregoing week, and remained for the first time since the beginning of July under the average mortality rate. Acute diseases of the respiratory organs, of which 42 persons died, were also less frequent than in the third September week. Up to this date only a few sporadic cases of influenza have occurred; 2 cases, however, ended in death. There were also 59 deaths from consumption. Cases of measles were few, causing only 1 death as compared with 4 deaths in the foregoing week. There were 24 cases of typhoid fever, but 7 of the 65 patients of the two previous weeks died. The cases of scarlet fever (35), and diphtheria (62), were also less than in the foregoing week, but the deaths from scarlet fever increased to 11, and from diphtheria to 16. Seventeen persons died a violent death, of which 8 perished by suicide.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General at Berlin.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Italy—Typhoid fever in Gelsenkirchen.

[Clipping from the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, October 8, 1901.]

The plague in Naples.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 8, 1901.*

ITALY.—Yesterday, unhappily, a new case of plague was reported. A correspondent wires us from Naples that the patient, a young girl, was taken to the hospital at Nisida, her relatives have been isolated and the house in which they lived has been disinfected. With the exception of this one, no further case has occurred either in Naples or in the province. All the isolated persons are well and some of them have already been released from surveillance.